

GARDEN MAP

HOTEL CHINZANSO TOKYO

出入口ご案内 | Entrance

史蹟・景勝 | The Scenic Spots

七福神 | Seven Lucky Gods



Japanese



English



イル・テアトロ [3F]
イタリア料理
Italian Restaurant "Il Teatro"

ザ・ビストロ [3F]
カジュアルダイニング
Casual Dining "The Bistro"

ル・ジャルダン [3F]
ロビーラウンジ
Lobby Lounge "Le Jardin"

みゆき [2F]
日本料理
Japanese Restaurant "Miyuki"

ル・マーキー [2F]
メインバー
Main Bar "Le Marquis"

Hotel Bldg. | ホテル棟

ホテル棟1F

空中庭園
「セレンティ・ガーデン」5F
Rooftop Garden "Serenity Garden"

プライベートドッグパーク
Private Dog Park

バンケット棟3F

バンケット棟1F

庭園内神殿 杜乃宮
Garden Shrine "Morinomiya"

Banquet Bldg. | バンケット棟



ホテル椿山荘東京 庭園

Hotel Chinzanso Tokyo Garden

歴史と七季、奇跡の絶景を巡る

Take a journey through history and magnificent scenery across seven seasons

山縣公の庭園の一角。

南北朝時代には椿が自生する景勝地として知られ「つばきやま」と呼ばれていました。明治の元勲・山縣有朋公爵が明治11年、たいそう気に入り私財を投じてこの地を入手。庭園や邸宅を築き、「つばきやま」の名にちなんで「椿山荘」と名付け、今ある姿の礎が築かれました。

現存する山縣公の庭園は「山縣三名園」と称され、約40年本宅としていた目白「椿山荘」、別荘としていた京都「無鄰菴」、晩年を過ごした小田原「古稀庵」では今もなおその趣を味わうことができます。いずれの名園も山縣公の“水景”に対する並々ならぬこだわりが感じられ、故郷の山口県萩市を思わせる水の流れや、池、滝などが園内のそこかしこに配置されています。

大正7年、関西財界で主導的地位を占めていた藤田平太郎男爵（藤田組2代目当主）が、山縣公からこの庭園を譲り受けました。藤田男爵は三重塔をはじめ歴史を偲ばせる文化財の数々を随所に配置。自然を何よりも愛し山水を心から愉しんだ山縣公、その意思を受け継ぎ庭園の風情を高めた藤田男爵、そして現在は藤田観光へとこの庭園は受け継がれてきました。

春は桜、新緑、初夏の蛍、涼夏の深緑、秋の紅葉、冬の雪景色、初春の椿。四季だけでは語ることのできない「七季」を誇るホテル椿山荘東京の庭園では、自然と現代の技術を掛け合わせた国内最大級の霧の庭園演出「東京雲海」とともに、7つのどの季節も奇跡の絶景を紡ぎ出します。

開業70周年を機に定めた「令和十二景」を山縣公から譲り受けた庭園のそれぞれの視点場（眺めを愉しむ場所）から愛で、時代を経て受け継がれる自然と圧倒的な癒しの時間をどうぞお楽しみください。

山縣公の庭園の一角。

In the Nanbokucho period (1336–1392) this place was called Tsubaki-yama (Camellia Hill) as it was known as a scenic spot where wild camellia grew. Meiji period (1868–1912) statesman and prince Aritomo Yamagata was so enamored that he purchased it with his own funds in 1878. He built a residence with a garden he named Chinzanso (literally "manor on Camellia Hill"), which formed the foundation of what you see today. Three great gardens built by Prince Yamagata remain today, where visitors can enjoy the atmospheres he created: Chinzanso in Mejiro, which served as his main residence for around 40 years, the Murin-an villa in Kyoto, and the Koki-an in Odawara where he spent his final years. Each of these spectacular gardens demonstrate his extraordinary attentiveness to waterscapes, interspersed with ponds, waterfalls, and streams reminiscent of his hometown of Hagi in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

In 1918, Baron Heitaro Fujita (second head of the company Fujita Gumi) and leader in Kansai region financial circles took over the garden from Prince Yamagata. Baron Fujita proceeded to place numerous cultural monuments, including the Three-Story Pagoda, all around the grounds. Prince Yamagata was a nature lover who truly enjoyed the scenic beauty of the garden. Baron Fujita followed in his footsteps and refined it further. The garden has since been taken over by Fujita Kanko, which runs it to this day.

The beauty of the Hotel Chinzanso Tokyo Garden cannot be expressed in only four seasons, but rather it boasts seven: witness spectacular views of cherry blossoms in the spring and new shoots in late spring, fireflies in the early summer, rich green hues in late summer, colorful leaves in autumn, blankets of snow in the winter, and camellia in the early spring. The garden also features the Tokyo Sea of Clouds. A fusion of nature and the latest technology, it is one of the largest displays of garden mist in Japan. To commemorate its 70th anniversary, the hotel established the Twelve Views of the Reiwa Era. Admire each from the viewing points in prince Yamagata's former garden while enjoying a truly serene stroll through its natural landscape that has been passed down from generation to generation.

令和十二景

Twelve Views of the Reiwa Era

1. 三重塔「圓通閣（えんつうかく）」【国登録有形文化財】

広島県賀茂郡の篁山竹林寺に創建された三重塔。大正14年に移築されました。建築工法や細部の様式から、室町前期の作と推定されますが、さらに以前（平安末期）の平清盛が第1回目の修復をしたという言い伝えもあり、創建の謎はいまだに明かされてはいません。

平成22年に移築後初となる「平成の大改修」を行い、本尊として聖観世音菩薩（しょうかんぜおんぼさつ）を奉安。臨済宗相国寺派・有馬頼底猥下による落慶ならびに入仏開眼法要を執り行い「圓通閣」と名乗るところとなりました。

Entsukaku Three-story Pagoda

This three-story pagoda was originally built at Chikurinji Temple on Mount Takamura, in the Kamo District of Hiroshima Prefecture. It was relocated here in 1925. The construction method and style suggests it was built in the early Muromachi period (1336–1392), but according to legend it was restored for the first time by Taira no Kiyomori even before that at the end of the Heian period (794–1185), so its origins are still a mystery.

The first major restoration on the pagoda after its relocation was carried out in 2010, at which time a statue of the Kannon Bodhisattva was enshrined. It was named Entsukaku after Raitei Arima, head priest of the Shokoku-ji branch of the Rinzai school of Zen Buddhism performed a ceremony celebrating its completion and to consecrate the Buddhist statue.

2. 幽翠池（ゆうすいち）

山縣公造営当時から存在する池で、瓢箪型が特徴的です。かつて山縣公自身が選定した「椿山荘十勝」にも数えられ、今日もお往時の趣を伝えています。この池周辺を中心に、霧の庭園演出「東京雲海」が出現します。時代を超えて佇む幽翠池と、四季折々でさまざまな表情を見せる雲海とのコラボレーションをお楽しみください。

Yusuichi Pond

With its unique gourd-like shape, this pond has been here since Prince Yamagata first created the garden. Among the ten scenic spots on the grounds selected by Prince Yamagata himself, the pond continues to radiate its original beauty. The daily Tokyo Sea of Clouds event of enshrouding the garden in mist centers around the pond. Experience the fusion of the timeless Yusuichi Pond and the Sea of Clouds that offers different expressions each season.

3. 聴秋瀑（ちようしゅうばく）

幽翠池から流れる水が、岩間からたぎり落ちて作る小さな滝。秋（紅葉）を聴く（愛でる）瀑（滝）という風情ある名称にも山縣公の水景へのこだわりが垣間見られます。

Choshubaku Waterfall

This tiny waterfall cascades down the rocks from Yusuichi Pond. Its elegant name, which means waterfall for admiring the autumn leaves, offers a glimpse of Prince Yamagata's attentiveness to picturesque waterscapes.

4. 古香井（ここうせい）

秩父山系からの地下水が湧き出る井戸。藤田平太郎男爵の妻　富子は、古香井のあたりをとくに好み心癒やされたと言葉を残しています。また大正12年の関東大震災の折には、水を求める被災者に開放され、人びとの渴きを潤したと言われています。

Kokosei Well

This well gushes forth groundwater from the Chichibu Mountains. Baron Heitaro Fujita's wife Tomiko commented that the area around the well was her favorite and soothed her soul. It is said to have been opened to the public to quench the thirst of those affected by the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923.

5. 雲錦池（うんきんち）

雲錦とは、春の桜と秋の紅葉が描かれた色絵文様のこと。命名は対岸に桜、楓が多く、春秋に水面が染まるばかりの美しさとなるためと言われ、この池も庭園造営当初からある水景です。

Unkinchi Pond

Unkin means cloud brocade, a colorful pattern of cherry blossoms and autumn leaves. This pond was so named for the picturesque view of the many cherry and maple trees on its banks beautifully reflecting on the surface of the water in the spring and fall. This waterscape has been here since the garden was first built.

6. ほたる沢

元々「竹裏溪」と呼ばれ山縣公が選定した「椿山荘十勝」の流れがあった場所で、現在もせせらぎを保っています。弁慶橋からは、初夏の風物詩として、蛍の幻想的な光をご覧いただくことができます。

Hotaru-sawa (Firefly stream)

One of Prince Yamagata's ten scenic spots in the garden, Hotaru-sawa was originally called Chikurikei. It once had rushing waters, but it still boasts a fresh stream today. In the early summer you can see the mystical lights of fireflies from Benkei Bridge.

7. 御神木

樹齢約500年。ホテル椿山荘東京最古の椎の木として、さまざまな歴史を見守ってきました。平成16～18年の「椿山荘 新十勝」選定時に景勝地として選ばれました。

Goshinboku(Sacred tree)

At around 500 years old, this tree, a type of beech, is the oldest on the grounds of Hotel Chinzanso Tokyo, and it has watched over many historical events. Goshinboku was chosen as one of the ten new scenic spots of Chinzanso, whose selection took place from 2004 to 2006.

8. 般若寺式石灯籠

鎌倉後期の逸品。江戸期の茶人や造園家の間で「名物の灯籠」の一つとして人気を得ていた「般若寺式」の石灯籠。その評判ゆえ多くの模作が造られましたが、昭和53年、石造美術研究の権威川勝政太郎（かわかつ　まさたろう博士により、椿山荘庭園の灯籠が鎌倉期に造られた原作であり、奈良県般若寺に現存するものはその写しであろうという調査結果が発表されました。平成23年の東日本大震災で倒れた際の修復の跡があります。形あるもの、歴史を刻みながら守ってまいります。

Hannyaji Temple Stone Lantern

A masterpiece of the latter the Kamakura period (1192–1333), this stone lantern is in the style of Hannyaji Temple, and was one of the prized lanterns popular among tea ceremony practitioners and landscapers in the Edo period (1603–1867). Due to its popularity, many imitations were made, but according to research by stone art expert Dr. Masataro Kawakatsu, the lantern in the Chinzanso Garden is the original from the Kamakura period and the one at Hannyaji Temple in Nara Prefecture today is likely to be a replica. Traces can be seen of its restoration after toppling in the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. We will continue to ensure the lantern is preserved, even as history leaves its marks on it.

9. 椿山・椿小路

古来より椿が自生し、江戸期には有数の行楽の地であったその往時を偲び、椿山荘の由来となった「つばきやま」の地名より、建物正面の丘を「椿山」と呼んでいます。また三重塔裏手には山縣公の故郷　山口県萩市の笠山椿群生林をオマージュした苔庭とヤブツバキの小路が広がります。

Tsubaki-yama & Tsubaki-koji (Camellia Hill & Camellia Path)

The hill in front of the building is called Tsubaki-yama (Camellia Hill), the original name for this area. This is also where the name Chinzanso comes from, as it literally means "manor on Camellia Hill." Blanketed in wild camellia flowers since days of old, the place still retains its historic atmosphere as one of the premier recreational destinations of the Edo period. Behind the three-story pagoda is a moss garden and camellia path built in homage to the Mr. Kasayama Camellia Grove in Hagi, Yamagata Prefecture, the hometown of Prince Yamagata.

10.五丈滝（ごしょうだき）

昭和40年に竣工。水の動きをダイナミックに演出している滝石組や庭園に躍動感を与える水の音、滝にかかる美しい飛泉障りの紅葉など、山縣公時代からの水景の美しさを、歴史をつなぐ先人達も大切にしました。滝の裏側から庭園を望むこともできます。

Gojo Waterfall

Built in 1965, Gojo Falls exemplifies how the garden's caretakers over the years have preserved the original waterscape aesthetics of Prince Yamagata, from the arrangement of rocks that creates dynamic water currents and the sounds of water that bring a liveliness to the garden, to the picturesque autumn leaves on the trees reaching out over the water. You can also view the garden from behind the falls.

11.閑雅の庭（かんがのにわ）

昭和62年に落成した数寄屋造の料亭「錦水」。椿山荘開業70周年（令和5年）を記念し、錦水の中心部にあたる中庭が、「閑雅の庭」という名称を得て「令和十二景」に選定されました。閑雅の庭では、澄んだ水が流れるしなやかな様を、また豪壮大滝を、さらには建物に面する雲錦池を、といった多彩な水景をお楽しみいただけます。その名は、明治・大正・昭和期の記録（『日本之名勝』など）において、椿山荘が度々「閑雅」と高く評されてきたことに由来します。

Kanga Garden

Ryotei Kinsui is a kaiseki cuisine restaurant in a traditional sukiya-style building built in 1987. The courtyard in the center of the restaurant was given the name Kanga Garden in 2023 commemorating Chinzanso's 70th anniversary, and selected as one of the Twelve Views of the Reiwa Era. At Kanga Garden you can enjoy a varied waterscape with views of gracefully flowing crystal-clear streams, a magnificent waterfall, and Unkinchi Pond facing the building. The name Kanga, which means refined or elegant, comes from the fact that the word has been used to describe Chinzanso again and again in texts such as Nihon no Meisho ("Places of scenic beauty in Japan") since the Meiji period.

12. 望郷橋からの水景

山縣公の庭園を象徴する要素に、水流の交わりが挙げられます。京都の無鄰菴、小田原の古稀庵でも、共通した様子を見て取ることができます。こうした庭園観は、山縣公の故郷・萩の景色に由来すると考えられています。

令和5年、山縣公が強くこだわったこの水景を「令和十二景」として選定し、遠く離れた郷里に思いを馳せる視点場という意味を込め、足もとの木橋には新たに「望郷橋（ぼうきょうばし）」という名称が与えられました。

View of the Water from Bokyo Bridge

One element that exemplifies Prince Yamagata's gardens is the intersecting currents of water. This is something this garden has in common with Murin-an in Kyoto and Koki-an in Odawara. The scenery was likely influenced by his hometown of Hagi.

In 2023, this treasured waterscape of Prince Yamagata was selected as one of the Twelve Views of the Reiwa Era. The wooden bridge that is a viewing point for the intersecting currents was named Bokyo Bridge, meaning the bridge for reminiscing about one's distant home town.

◆ 羅漢石

江戸時代中期の画家　伊藤若冲の下絵による五百羅漢の内の約20体で、京都伏見の石峰寺に置かれていたものと伝えられています。

Stone Statues of Rakan

There are around 20 statues here that are part of the 500 Rakan (arhat) statues that were made based on sketches by mid-Edo period painter Ito Jakuchu. It is said that the statues were originally placed at Sekihoji Temple in Fushimi, Kyoto.

◆ 残月【国登録有形文化財】

箱根小涌谷の藤田男爵の別荘に男爵が表千家の茶室「残月亭」を写して建築（大正7年完成）したものを、昭和22年に移築しました。残月床があることが特徴。

Zangetsu

Baron Fujita built a replica of the Omotesenke tea ceremony house Zangetsutei in 1918 at his villa in Kowakudani, Hakone. It was relocated here in 1947. One distinctive feature of the tea house is its partially raised floor.

◆ ひさご石（愛称：ひょうたん石）

豊臣秀吉ゆかりの大阪から移設してきた石造物。伝統工芸士・西村大造氏による調査では「太閤　秀吉にちなんで太閤石を用い、更にひょうたんをくり抜いたか。だとすれば面白い」と興味深い解釈をいただいています。

Hisagoishi

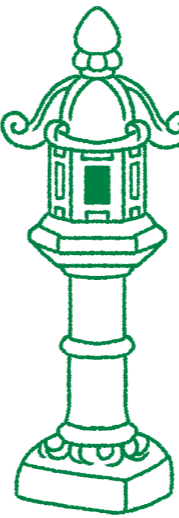
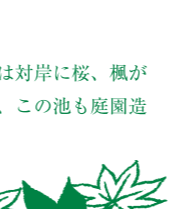
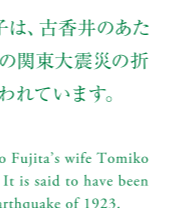
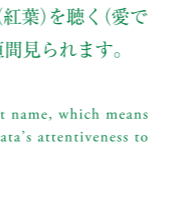
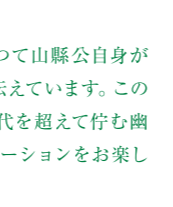
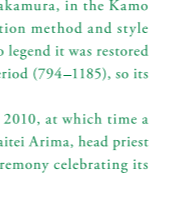
Nicknamed the "gourd rock," this stone object was brought from Osaka, a city associated with feudal lord Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Traditional craftsman Daizo Nishimura, who examined the stone, has a very intriguing interpretation of its origin. "It is probably a taikoseki, a type of stone named after Toyotomi Hideyoshi, with a gourd shape carved out of it. It would be interesting if this was true."

◆ 椿山荘の碑

「後にここに住む人もこの自然を守り続け、この山水を楽しむような私の望み通りの人物であろうか」と。この碑は山縣公がこの地を入手し、椿山荘の造営に着手し始めた当手を振り返り、椿山荘と命名した時の感慨を刻んだ記念碑です。

Monument of Chinzanso

This monument is engraved with the emotional thoughts of Prince Yamagata when he chose the name Chinzanso as he reflected on the time he purchased the land and started building the residence: "My wish is for the future owners of this place to be the kind of people that will preserve the natural landscape and enjoy its scenic beauty."



音声ガイド Voice Guide

